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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/017,894	12/14/2001	Paul Joseph Datta	15,075	9031
23556	7590	07/06/2006	EXAMINER	
KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.			REICHLE, KARIN M	
401 NORTH LAKE STREET			ART UNIT	
NEENAH, WI 54956			PAPER NUMBER	
			3761	

DATE MAILED: 07/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/017,894

Applicant(s)

DATTA ET AL.

Examiner

Karin M. Reichle

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-6 and 9-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3-6, 11-14 and 18-21 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2, 9-10, 15-17 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13-06 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6-13-06 has been entered.

Election/Restrictions

2. Claims 3-6, 11-14 and 18-21 still remain withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in Paper No. 6.

Specification

Drawings

3. The drawings were received on 6-13-06. These drawings are approved by the Examiner.

Description

4. It is noted that the description would be in better form if the side edges which the component 66 extends beyond are described as those of the chassis or combination of elements

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28, 42 and 44 not those of the entire diaper or article 20. Also, in the 6-13-06 amendment to page 12, line 11, line 2 thereof would be in better form if after, “invention”, --where the fasteners are engagable in to the front waist region--were inserted.

Claim Language Interpretation

5. “Disposable” is defined as set forth on page 11, lines 19-21. Although not explicitly defined in the specification, “prefastened”, in light of the disclosure at page 2, lines 3-30, and page 8, lines 29-31, is considered as configured when fasteners are attached, i.e. a pant-like configuration, to be pulled up or down over the hips of a wearer, i.e. prior to application to the wearer, but does not require forming of such configuration during the manufacturing process. The terms “multiple property”, and “non-abrasive” have not been specifically defined and therefore will be accorded their common, i.e. dictionary, definition. Thus, “multiple property” is defined as having more than one property, i.e. any property. “Non-abrasive” is defined as not “causing abrasion, harsh; rough”, not “to rub off or wear away by friction”. With regard to the term “mechanical fastening material”, see page 9, lines 2-3, and page 22, lines 7-10. See also response to Arguments section, *infra*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 2, 9-10, 15-17 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kline et al '908 (and thereby, Battrell '527).

Claim 22, first full paragraph: see Claim Language Interpretation section *supra*, and Kline at Figures 1-3, elements 20, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52, col. 2, first full paragraph, col. 3, lines 11-13, the Summary of the Invention section, col. 17, lines 7-13 and col. 25, line 39-col. 26, line 4.

Claim 22, second full paragraph: It is noted that the engagement ability of the first and second materials has not been claimed, i.e. could be the same, nor is it claimed that the engagement zone is abrasive, i.e. both zones could be nonabrasive, equally so or not. The claim does not require that the one zone be non-abrasive due to only the second material. The claim also does not require that the materials be non-unitary, that each zone includes only the one material, that each zone be entirely covered by the respective material or that the first and second materials have to be different compositions. The zones as claimed could be two zones of the same composition. The claim does not require the zones be nonabrasive or engaging only because the material thereof is of the claimed modulus, i.e. could be so due to other factors, e.g. the zone(s) being positioned so it is nonabrasive or engaging, or other factors in combination with the modulus. It is furthermore noted that the criticality of the combination of materials with specific ranges of moduli of the scope claimed, see discussion *supra*, has not been disclosed, see page 23, line 9-page 27, line 27. Page 23, line 9-page 27, line 27 disclose the flexure modulus as being merely one of the factors determining the strength of engagement or abrasiveness, but do not set forth the specific strengths or softnesses attained due such factors. Such disclosure

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merely sets forth that the properties of engagement and abrasiveness of the two fastening materials are not the same, i.e. the disclosure sets forth that one material engages stronger than the other and the other is less abrasive than the other due to a number of factors. It is noted that claim 22 does not even set forth this relative relationship of properties between the two fastening materials.

The Kline patent teaches a fastener, 62 or 64, with 202, which has a longitudinal direction, a lateral direction and multiple properties, see, e.g., col. 16, lines 34-62, i.e. different strengths and permeabilities, or col. 17, lines 32-37, and thereby Battrell '527 at col. 2, line 13-17 and col. 7, lines 64-67, i.e. has both the property of sheer stress resistance and peel force which can be different in various portions. See also, e.g., col. 18, lines 7-9 and col. 22, lines 17-19. The Kline patent teaches at least one engagement zone of a first mechanical fastening material and at least one engagement zone of a second mechanical fastening material, see, e.g., col. 23, lines 9-13 and col. 17, line 14-col. 18, line 6, i.e. multiple zones of mechanical fastening material, and/or Figure 7, col. 16, lines 30-62, col. 17, line 14-col. 18, line 6, col. 18, lines 8-9 and col. 22, lines 17-19, i.e. zones 253 and 254 which can include mechanical fastening material, and/or col. 17, lines 14-18 and 32-37, and thereby Battrell '527 at Figures 1-2, col. 7, line 37-col. 8, line 2, col. 10, lines 61-64, col. 11, lines 53-55, and col. 12, lines 13-24, i.e. mechanical fastening material having different zones due to nonuniform pattern, size, spacing, density and/or composition. The Kline device also teaches at col. 22, lines 9-12 the desire that the fasteners, i.e. all the zones, do not irritate the wearer's skin. Since "irritate" is defined as "to chafe or inflame" and "chafe" is defined as "to wear away or irritate by rubbing", the fasteners are "nonabrasive", see Claim Language Interpretation section *supra*. Therefore, the Kline et al reference clearly

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teaches all the claimed structure and function except the first and second materials having different specific ranges of flexure modulus. It is noted that the first material range, at a minimum, is required to be merely greater than about the maximum flexural modulus of the second material range, i.e. can be nearly identical. As disclosed by Kline et al/Battrell, see cited portions supra, the fasteners can have first and second zones of different fastening capability but skin friendly with fastener shape, size, material composition, and/or density identical or substantially identical to those set forth in the instant specification. Therefore, it is the Examiner's first position that there is sufficient factual basis (i.e. the structure and function disclosed by Kline/Battrell is identical or substantially identical to that disclosed and/or claimed but for the explicit recitation of the claimed modulus) for one to conclude that the materials of the zones as taught by Kline et al inherently include the same flexure modulus as that claimed when tested similarly. In any case, the Examiner's second position, the teachings of Kline/Battrell teach the general conditions of the claim, i.e. multiple properties, engaging, nonabrasive, materials are not the same, materials having a flexure modulus (all materials have a flexure modulus). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention made to employ a first material of the claimed flexure modulus and a second material of the claimed flexure modulus since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed, as here, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233. See also Response to Arguments section infra.

Claim 2: It is noted that the longitudinal directions of the fastener and the article are not required to be parallel. Note, again, Figure 7, col. 16, lines 30-62, col. 17, line 14- col. 18, line 6,

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col. 18, lines 8-9 and col. 22, lines 17-19, i.e. the Kline patent teaches a fastener area, i.e. any portion of the fastener, the zone 253 or a portion thereof and an equal and adjacent portion of zone 254 can include the engaging component 202 and such zone 253 or portion thereof and equal portion of zone 254 define the fastener area. Attention is again invited to the discussion of the scope of the language of the second full paragraph of claim 1 supra.

Claim 9: See col. 17, lines 62-63, and lines 32-37 of Kline, and thereby col. 8, lines 40-41 of Battrell '527.

Claim 10: See col. 17, lines 32-37 of Kline, and thereby col. 8, lines 30-56 of Battrell '527.

Claim 15: See Figure 3 of Kline.

Claim 16: See, e.g., col. 21, lines 5-16 and Figure 2 and col. 12, lines 26-29 of Kline, i.e. the landing member would be identical to the fastener of claim 1, discussed supra, and thus would engage the engaging component of the rear waist region.

Claim 17: See, e.g., Figures 2, 3 and 7.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicants remarks with regard to the informal matters have been noted but are either deemed moot in that they have not been repeated or are deemed not persuasive for the reasons set forth supra. With regard to the arguments with regard to the claim language interpretation, which are substantially the same as those earlier presented, such arguments have been considered again but are still deemed not persuasive because such arguments are still narrower than the definition of the terminology clearly set forth in the specification and/or the claim language

and/or the teachings of the prior art. For example, while the terminology “prefastened” as set forth by the specification can include forming the configuration during manufacture, it is not limited thereto by the specification or claim language because nowhere is such explicitly set forth, and while it is disclosed that such configuration is provided prior to application, prior to application does not require only during manufacture, i.e. broadest not most specific interpretation is given where as here there is no explicit definition provided, i.e. compare to the explicit definition provided for “disposable”, and the specification describes the terminology invention such that more than one interpretation is possible. Likewise, other portions of the specification relied upon by Applicants in their arguments with regard to other definitions do not explicitly describe the contended term is limited to that as argued. Nor does the claim language set forth the terms as argued by Applicants, e.g. the claims do not require the claimed multiple properties being fastening related or what they are limited to. With respect to the arguments with regard to the prior art rejection, which are substantially the same as those earlier presented, attention is reinvited to the rejection supra for Examiner’s complete position. Applicant’s remarks with regard to anticipatory rejections have been noted again but are still deemed not persuasive because, e.g., they are narrower than the prior art rejection supra, and the teachings of the prior art, e.g. Battrell for example teaches fasteners having zones of fastener material wherein the zones include different polymeric materials, e.g. one zone can include uncoated aberrations of polymeric material, i.e. first material, and another zone can include coated aberrations of polymeric material, i.e. a second polymeric material. It is again noted that the claimed first and second fastener materials are claimed as being of a polymeric material which material has a flexure modulus of a certain range which ranges each include moduli which are substantially

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similar, i.e. about 30 and greater than about 30, e.g. about 30 and about 30.000001. Finally with regard to the remainder of the arguments, i.e. the variable of flexure modulus must be recognized in the art as a result effective variable, such arguments are still deemed not persuasive because the property of flexure modulus relates to the rigidity or hardness, or in the converse the flexibility or resilience and softness of materials, e.g. prior art must recognize that properties of fasteners, e.g. engagement, skin friendliness, is a function of such property, i.e. of rigidity and hardness or flexibility, resilience and softness. See, e.g., col. 17, lines 32-37 and col. 24, lines 46-49 of Kline and the last paragraph of col. 5 and col. 7, lines 11-23 of Battrell.

Conclusion

9. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR

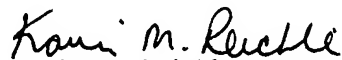
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1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karin M. Reichle whose telephone number is (571) 272-4936. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tanya Zalukaeva can be reached on (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Karin M. Reichle
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3761

KMR

June 25, 2006